GLPs Related to the Development of Countermeasures

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What We'll Discuss

- Animal Efficacy Rule
- Objectives of GLPs
- GLPs in Biosecure Facilities
- Questions

- Public Healthy Security & Bioterrorism Response Act of 2001
 - Section 123 Use of animal trials in the approval of certain drugs and biologics
 - Required FDA to issue a final rule within six months allowing reliance on animal trials for certain priority countermeasures for public health emergencies

- Final Rule
 - 67 FR 37988, 31 May 2002
 - Amended parts 314 & 601
 - Provides for approval of certain drugs& biologics based on animal data
 - Intended to reduce or prevent serious or life threatening conditions

- Adequate & well-controlled efficacy studies in humans cannot be ethically conducted
- Studies would involve administering a potentially lethal or permanently disabling toxic substance or organism to healthy humans

- FDA may rely on evidence from animal studies to provide substantial evidence of the effectiveness when:
 - There is a reasonably well-understood pathophysiological mechanism of the agent & its amelioration or prevention by the product

- The effect is demonstrated in more than one animal species, unless the animal model is sufficiently well-characterized
- The animal study endpoint is clearly related to the desired human benefit

The pharmacokinetics and phamacodynamics of the product in animals & humans are sufficiently well-understood to be able to select an effective dose in humans

■ All studies subject to this rule must be conducted in accordance with preexisting under the good laboratory practice (21 CFR 58) regulations and the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2131)

- Conforming amendment to GLPs
 - Revise the definition of nonclinical laboratory to encompass animal efficacy studies
 - Will be published as a direct final rule
 - Currently in agency clearance

Objectives of GLPs

■ GLPs are designed as a quality management system intended to ensure the quality and integrity of nonclinical laboratory studies

Inspectional process focuses on the proper functioning of the quality system

Objectives of GLPs

- Testing facility management involvement is the <u>most critical</u> <u>factor</u> in achieving GLP compliance
- Management's role in the quality system may be heightened in a secure testing environment

Objectives of GLPs

- Permit the reconstruction of study events and verification of the final report independent of personnel that conducted the study
- Accomplished through inspection of raw data, specimens, records, and other documentation

- Management Responsibilities
 - Determine if they have qualified personnel, facilities, and equipment to conduct studies in compliance with GLPs
 - Assure that training and procedures are for specialized techniques are available
 - Assure test articles are tested for strength, identity, strength, purity, stability, and uniformity

- Management Responsibilities
 - Accommodate additional/different demands on study directors, personnel, and QAU
 - Accommodate internal (QAU) and external inspections of secure areas as necessary

- Study Director Responsibilities
 - Must assure that they continue as the single point of study control
 - Communication
 - SOPs
 - Protocol amendments
 - Must assure that are accurately recorded and verified
 - Non-traditional recording methods
 - Verification within and outside barrier

- Study Director Responsibilities
 - Must assure there are methods to document and communicate corrective actions
 - Continue to assure that all GLP regulations are followed

- QAU Responsibilities
 - Personnel qualified to conduct inspections in secure areas
 - Explore the use of alternative methods to conduct inspections and audits
 - Appraise management of the affect that secure facilities has on the scheduling, conduct, and time requirements for conducting inspections and audits

Article Characterization

- GLPs require that each batch of article be appropriately defined
 - Identity
 - Strength
 - Purity
 - Composition
 - Other characteristics

Article Characterization

- The testing necessary to appropriately define articles used in studies evaluating counter-terrorism agents may rely heavily on the "other characteristics"
- What the other characteristics are is a scientific issue and needs to be discussed with FDA review divisions

- Raw data
 - Raw data collected within a secure area may be damaged or destroyed during decontamination
 - GLPs permit the substitution of an exact copy (verbatim and verified accurate by signature) for the original source as raw data
 - Procedures and training for verification process

- Raw data
 - Non-traditional recording of raw data
 - Special materials for written records
 - Video and audio tapes
 - Electronic data
 - Assure non-traditional recording methods permit records to be retained for required period

- Maintenance and calibration of equipment
 - May require management to expend additional resources for additional redundancy
 - Study directors need to assure that equipment calibration schedule do not conflict with study schedule

- Facility requirements
 - By their nature secure facilities should readily be able to comply with requirements for:
 - Isolation of projects
 - Isolation of biohazardous materials
 - Quarantine of animals
 - Preventing mix-ups with test or control articles

Questions?



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